AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 152-153 as follows:

Three different targets in the HIV genome were chosen as test targets for Antisense: (A) the 5' common leader, (B) the coding sequence for Tat/Rev and (C) the splice acceptor site for Tat/Rev. Antisense to (a) was derived from a paper by Joshi et al. (1991 J. Virol. **65,** ~~5534~~5524); Antisense to (B) was taken from Sczakiel et al., (1990 Biochem Biophys Res Comm **169**, 213) and the Antisense to (C) was designed by us. The sequences of the oligo's and their locations in the HIV genome are given in Figure 30. Each oligo was designed such that annealing of a pair of oligo's gives a double-stranded molecule with "sticky ends" that ware compatible with a Bam H1 site. The oligo's were also designed such that after insertion into a Bam H1 site, only one end of the molecule would regenerate the Bam H1 site, thus orientation of the molecule could easily be ascertained. The resultant clones were termed pTS-A, pTS-B, and pTS-C for the anti-HIV sequences A, B and C respectively.